

Distributed Renewable Generation



PUCT Project 35792 Workshop

Austin, Texas

March 31, 2010



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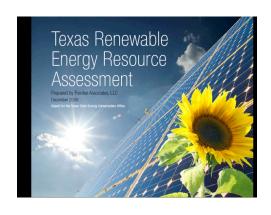
Subsidies



Texas Energy Subsidies

Oil & Gas: 99.6%

All Other: 0.4%



State and Local Subsidies

At the state and local level, Texas provided approximately \$1.4 billion in direct financial subsidies to renewable and non-renewable energy sources in 2006, almost all of which, 99.6 percent, went to oil and gas production. The remaining



Source: Texas Comptroller (2008)

Public Utility Commission of Texas says:

"Wind generation has had the impact of reducing wholesale and retail prices of electricity."



Source: PUCT Scope of Competition in Electric Markets in Texas Report, January 2009 (p. 65) VERA

Texas RPS: More Benefit than Cost

Cost = about 9 cents per customer Benefit = about \$5.00 per customer

2009 Report: Scope of Competition in Electric Markets (pp. 64-66)

For a typical residential customer using 1,200 kWh of electricity per month, the impact of the renewable energy goal was equivalent to about 9 cents per month in 2008.

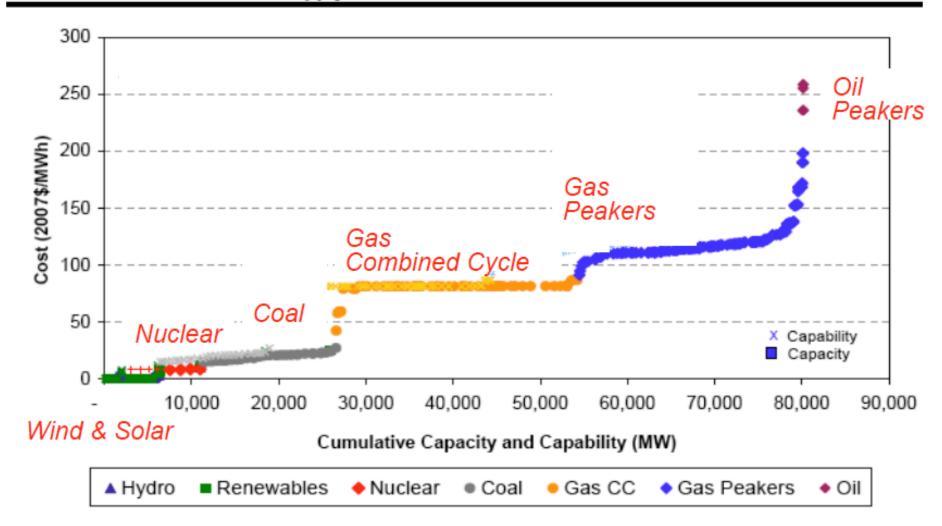
For each additional 1,000 MW of wind that was produced, the analysis showed that the clearing price in the balancing energy market fell by \$2.38.

25.173(h)(1)(C): "2,392 MW of new resources in 2008"



ERCOT "Marginal Cost" Supply Curve

Exhibit 25: 2008 ERCOT Supply Curve



Source: Pace

Diversity?



New Renewable MW in Texas REC Program - 2010

RESOURCE	QUANTITY IN REC PROGRAM	
Wind	9,914.6 MW	98.5 %
Landfill Gas	80.3 MW	0.8%
Biomass	40.3 MW	0.4%
Hydro	33.1 MW	0.3%
Solar	1.2 MW	0.01%
Small Wind	none?	



Source: ERCOT 3/31/10, https://www.texasrenewables.com/publicReports/rpt5.asp

Different Technologies: Different Costs

Levelized Cost of Energy - \$/MWh



Source: Lazard, 2009



Source: Pat Wood III, Feb 2010

Value Components of Texas Renewable Energy

Market Price

REC

Market Value of Energy



Top Tier: DRG or Solar?



Issues for Top Tier for Solar

Why depart from "technology-neutral"?
What are the merits?
What's included in "Solar" (Solar swimming pool heaters?)



Merits of Distributed Renewable Generation

Energy where needed
Less Infrastructure
Most Jobs Benefit
Customer Choice



Texas Renewables: Cost & Benefit

RESOURCE

QUANTITY IN REC PROGRAM

RPS RECs (2008) about \$ 20 million/yr RPS RECs (2015) about 15 million RECs

Future Cost & Benefit (CREZ)

Infrastructure

\$800 million/yr

Energy Savings \$ 3,346 million/yr

Source: ERCOT 3/31/10



1999 Texas SB7

Electric Industry Reform

Competitive Markets Customer Choice





What was Legislative Intent of "Non-Wind" Target?

To Limit Wind Power Or Encourage Diversity



PURA Sec. 39.904 (o)

- Permissive ACP language (5 uses of "may")
- Only 1 use of "shall":

"In implementing this subsection, the commission shall consider: (4) any other factors necessary to ensure the continued development of the renewable energy industry in this state while protecting ratepayers from unnecessary rate increases."



Small Wind: What others do

- The federal government offers the same incentives (ITC) for small wind as it does for solar and both have a different subsidy than large wind (PTC).
- Most states with system benefit charge based rebates for customer-sited renewables offer incentives for both solar and small wind.
- Most states with distributed generation carveouts in their RPS mandates include small wind as an eligible technology.



Examples of PUCT "filling in gaps" in RPS

Goal (MW) - REC (MWh)
RPS - allows out-of-state RE
2003 - 2002 compliance required

"Solar Only" Tier contemplated



DRG = Customer Choice

